
ESCORT NOTES

STATEWIDE

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRSTS

- the summit) opened in 1861 on the east side of Mt. Washington. Now known as the Mt. Washington Auto Road, it is considered the nation's first man-made tourist attraction.
- "Old Peppersass," the world's first mountain-climbing locomotive, reached the summit of Mt. Washington on July 3, 1869.
- The first newspaper in the United States devoted to summer resort information was the "White Mountain Echo," established in Bethlehem in 1878.
- In 1929, on the slopes of Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, Austrian-born Sig Buchmayr established the first organized ski school in the United States. Sponsored by Peckett's-on-Sugar Hill, one of the earliest resorts to promote the joys of winter vacationing in the snow, the school provided an initial impetus to the ski sport America knows today. New Hampshire's long skiing history is showcased at the New England Ski Museum at Cannon Mountain in nearby Franconia.
- The first alarm clock was invented by F. Levi Hutchens of Concord, sometime before 1800.
- The first winter ski club in the nation was the H. Nansen Ski Club in Berlin, 1882.
- The first aggressive act of the Revolution: in 1774 when a small party of patriots captured Fort William and Mary in New Castle, and removed powder and guns.
- The first state to declare its independence from England: in 1775.
- The first state to form a free Constitutional Government with a Legislature: in 1776.
- The first state to create a Constitutional Convention of, for and by the people: in 1778.
- The first state to adopt its own constitution: in 1783.
- New Hampshire was not the first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution. However, on June 21, 1788, it was the ninth and deciding state to ratify the U.S. Constitution, thereby creating the United States of America.
- The first summer resort in America was Wolfeboro. In 1767 John Wentworth, the second Royal Governor resided in Portsmouth but traveled to his estate in Wolfeboro during the summer.
- The first steamship in the U.S. was built in 1793 by Samuel Morey of Orford.
- The first-in-the-nation Presidential Primary election is held in the Granite State every four years.
- The world's first mountain carriage road (eight miles of curving terrain to

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FAMOUS NATIVE SONS & DAUGHTERS

- FRANKLIN PIERCE, born in Hillsborough and a resident of Concord, served as the 14th United States President from 1853-1857.
- JOHN STARK, born in Derry, was one of this state's most famous soldiers. Stark is famous as the originator of the state's motto, "Live Free or Die."
- DANIEL WEBSTER was one of this country's most famous statesmen. Educated at Exeter and Dartmouth, Webster served in the U.S. Senate, and was Secretary of State under Presidents Harrison and Fillmore. As Secretary of State, he was able to resolve the 60 year old dispute between the U.S. and Canada over our northeastern boundary.
- MARY BAKER EDDY of Bow was the founder of the Christian Science religion. When newspapers attacked her, she decided to found one of her own that would be dedicated to being more truthful and fair. The result: the *Christian Science Monitor*.
- MARILLA RICKER was the first woman to attempt to vote in New Hampshire (in Dover in 1870), as well as the first woman to attempt to run for governor (in the 1920 Republican gubernatorial primary).
- HENRY WILSON, born as Jeremiah Jones Colbath in Farmington in 1812, was Vice President under President Ulysses S. Grant.
- HORACE GREELEY, born in Amherst, founded the New York Tribune in 1841.
- ALAN SHEPARD, born in Derry, was the first American in space. His historic flight was in 1961.

- CHRISTA MCAULIFFE, a high school teacher from Concord, was the first private citizen passenger in space. After her death in the Challenger Shuttle disaster, a planetarium was built in her honor in Concord.

COLONIAL HISTORY

New Hampshire was first settled at Odiorne Point (now part of Rye) in 1623 by David Thompson. Unlike the founders of the Plymouth colony and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, the first settlers of New Hampshire were commercial venturers who hoped to become wealthy by developing trade with England in furs, salted fish, and saleable timber.

By 1680, the state was comprised of only five towns - Dover, Exeter, Hampton, Portsmouth and Nashua - and had a population of less than 3,000.

Although New Hampshire was a stronghold of Revolutionary patriotism, no British army ever invaded the Granite State. However, troops from the state participated in every major campaign, except those in South Carolina and Georgia.

At the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, 900 of the 1,600 actual combat troops were from New Hampshire. These volunteers, who had fought at Lexington and Concord in April, were commanded by Colonel John Stark. Stark and his troops are also known for their bravery at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, in August 1777.

With a population of only 82,000 in 1775 New Hampshire furnished three regiments of "Continental," as well as thousands of militiamen, who made up the backbone of Washington's army.

A significant contribution of the state to the war effort was the use of our chief seaport. Portsmouth was an entry point for large quantities of munitions, clothing, leather goods and other supplies shipped from France. At one point, at least 40 ships were engaged in blockade-running, with many coming into the country through Portsmouth.

Of New Hampshire's ten counties today, three are named for Revolutionary War figures: Belknap, for Dr. Jeremy Belknap who served as chaplain for the army; Carroll, for a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Sullivan for Major General John Sullivan of Durham, one of New Hampshire's best known generals. In addition, there are towns named Bartlett and Thornton for two of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SYMBOLS

- State emblem:



- State motto: "Live Free Or Die"
- State bird: Purple Finch
- State animal: White-Tail Deer
- State amphibian: Red-Spotted Newt
- State insect: Ladybug
- State tree: White Birch
- State flower: Purple Lilac
- State gem: Smoky Quartz

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STATE GOVERNMENT

New Hampshire's State Government consists of three branches; Executive, with Governor serving as Chief Executive, assisted by a five-member advisory council; Legislative, composed of the Senate and House of Representatives; and Judiciary, headed by the State Supreme Court. The City of Concord serves as State Capital.

The official name of the New Hampshire Legislature is the General Court. It is the largest state legislative body in the U.S., and the fourth largest English speaking legislative body in the world (after the British House of Commons, the Indian House of People, and the U.S. House of Representatives). Senate membership is established at 24 members who are elected from senatorial districts determined by "the proportion of direct taxes paid by said districts." There may be as many as 400 representatives who are elected in the towns and city wards within the state.

Our Constitution provides that representatives must be 18 years old before they can be elected to office, while senators must be 30 years old.

THE STATE HOUSE

When John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, fled in 1775, the seat of government moved from Portsmouth to Exeter, where most of the sessions of the assembly were held for the next six years.

In 1782, the first legislative session was held at Concord, the present capital, but it was not until 1816 that the cornerstone of the present capitol building was laid. Three years in the making, the building was built of local Concord granite hewn at the State Prison.

POPULATION & TAXES

New Hampshire's population hovers just above the 1 million mark and, in 1998, was 1,185,000. Manchester is

the largest city at 105,221, followed by Nashua, at 83,209 and Concord at 38,180.

There is no sales tax and no income tax in New Hampshire. Major taxes contributing to the State's general fund include an 8% room and meals tax, 8% business profits tax, a real estate transfer tax, and an interest and dividends tax.

INDUSTRY

New Hampshire was the first state to make special provisions for the promotion of industry, shortly after the Revolutionary War. Early industrial economy was dominated by the textile and shoe industries, including the Amoskeag Mill in Manchester, which was once the largest textile mill in the world.

A century ago, New Hampshire's best known products were the Concord Coaches, which not only helped to open up the West, but improved transportation in Mexico, Canada, South Africa and Australia. The company's owner, Lewis Downing, is said to have personally inspected every vehicle that left the shop.

In recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the production of electrical, light metal and computer products. Major manufacturing cities include Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Portsmouth, Dover, Keene, Claremont, Lebanon, Laconia, and Berlin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FACTS & FIGURES

- State mineral: Beryl
- State rock: Granite
- Population: 1,185,000
- Land Area: 8,992 square miles
- Highest Point: Mt. Washington (6,288 ft.)
- Largest Lake: Lake Winnepesaukee
- Length of Seacoast: 18 miles
- Nickname: Granite State
- Motto: Live Free or Die
- Capital: Concord
- World's Highest Recorded Wind Speed: 231 mph, Mt. Washington
- Average Snowfall: 64.8 inches
- Forestation: approx. 84%



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DARTMOUTH-LAKE SUNAPEE REGION



- In 1744, the settlers at No. 4 in Charlestown built a great log fort enclosing many of the town dwellings. The fort, northernmost in the Connecticut Valley, was besieged in 1747 by a large force of French and Indians who were beaten off by the 31-man garrison in a three-day battle. The "Fort at No. 4" was never again attacked.
- Built in 1866 at a cost of \$9,000 the Cornish-Windsor covered bridge is the longest wooden bridge in the USA. It is the longest two span bridge in the world. The 449 ft. structure, which uses a lattice truss design, was built as a toll bridge by a private corporation. The state purchased the bridge in 1936 and made it toll free in 1943. After nearly 120 years of use, the bridge was closed for repairs. It opened again in 1989 at a cost of \$4.2 million.
- Dartmouth College was founded in 1769 by the Reverend Eleazar Wheelock for the education of "Youth of the Indian tribes, English youth and any others." It is the ninth oldest college in the country. Two extraordinary cultural aspects of Dartmouth College include the Hood Museum of Art, housing one of the finest college collections in the country and the Hopkins "HOP" Performing Arts Center.
- The La Salette Shrine located on the east side of Lake Mascoma, was built in the 1950s, a replica of Mary's apparition at La Salette in France. The area was a Shaker colony from 1700-1929. When the Shakers dwindled in numbers, they moved to Canterbury. In 1928 La Salette missionaries bought the Shaker property for use as a seminary which operated until 1974.
- In the mid to late 1800s, industry in the Sunapee area was booming. Grist and saw mills operated on most of the rivers and brooks. It is said that there were 125 water wheels on the Sugar River and its tributaries in the 25 miles it ran from Sunapee to the Connecticut River. Today the last working water wheel in Sunapee pumps water from the lake into the town water system.
- In 1875 the Woodsum boys from Maine built a 47 foot wooden steamboat, the "Lady Woodsum" carrying 50-75 passengers. As the steamboat business grew, hotels began to spring up around the lake, catering to the growing number of summer vacationers arriving by train. In 1905, you could buy a ticket at North Station for a train ride from Boston to Sunapee, take a steamboat ride on the lake with lunch, and return to Boston for just \$2!
- The oldest crafts fair in the United States is held each summer at Mt. Sunapee State Park in Sunapee.
- Sunapee comes from the Penacook Indian name meaning "the landing place of the wild goose waters."
- The Seacoast Region is not the only place with lighthouses. Lake Sunapee has three working lighthouses along its shores.

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LAKES REGION



- New Hampshire has over 1300 lakes and ponds, the largest of which is 72 square mile Lake Winnepesaukee.
- The Lakes Region was, and still is, a popular summer vacation spot. In the early days, people came by train to stay at the many hotels and summer cottages.

Lake Winnepesaukee is the 3rd largest lake in the country that is contained within the borders of a state. There are 365 islands on Lake Winnepesaukee, one for every day of the year, 274 of which are habitable.

There are actually two translations of the Indian name Winnepesaukee. "The Smile of the Great Spirit," and "Beautiful Place in High Waters."

Originally called the "Chateaugay," the *M/S Mount Washington* was purchased in New York after the original ship burned in 1939. The ship was cut into 20 pieces and shipped to New Hampshire by flat cars. After it was put together, the ship was brought through the channel between Paus Bay and Lake Winnepesaukee; however, it was too high to clear the bridge. Several school children standing on the bank watching the proceedings were asked aboard, which lowered the ship enough to clear the bridge. The *M/S Mt. Washington* celebrated its 125th anniversary on Lake Winnepesaukee in 1997.

- Lake Winnepesaukee is glacier fed, and so clear that some island residents still use the water for drinking purposes.
- The first summer resort in America was in Wolfeboro.
- During the 1800s, boats were literally run by "horsepower." The horse walked on a wooden treadmill and horizontal cog wheel, which moved the boats paddles.
- Alaska is not the only place with sled dog racing, and some of these dogs even come from New Hampshire! In 1930, and for the next 50 years, the Chinook Kennels in the tiny town of Wonalancet produced sled dogs for exploration, racing and showing. Chinook dog teams were sent to the Byrd Antarctic Explorations and to the army's search and rescue units. Each winter Winnepesaukee is the site of the annual World Championship Sled Dog Derby.
- Weirs Beach was named for the fishing traps or "weirs," triangular shaped enclosures of rocks and logs used for trapping fish.
- The covered bridge in Ashland is one of New Hampshire's newest, built in 1990 by Milton Grayton, renowned builder and restorer of covered bridges.
- The oldest summer playhouse in New Hampshire, the Barnstormers in Tamworth, was also one of the first in the Nation. It was opened by Francis Grover Cleveland, son of the twenty-second President.
- Mt. Chocorua was named for the Indian who died on its summit. Before he died he issued "Chocorua's Curse," one which seemed to come true when the settlers crops failed and their cattle sickened.

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MERRIMACK VALLEY REGION



- The Amoskeag Mill in Manchester was once the largest textile mill in the world. Flourishing for over a century, Amoskeag Manufacturing at the height of its productivity, operated 64 mills, covering a mile and a half of ground, housing 700,000 spindles and 23,000 looms which turned out 500,000 yards of cloth each week.
- The Currier Gallery of Art is among the finest small art museums in the country.
- The State House in Concord was built in 1816 from granite quarried in Concord. Today it is the oldest legislative building in America, in which both Houses continue to sit in their original chambers.
- The Christa McAuliffe Planetarium is named for the Concord high school teacher who was the first private citizen passenger in the history of space travel.
- The Museum of New Hampshire History in Concord houses one of the original Concord Coaches. The Abbot-Downing Company built various styles of "stage" coaches, the most famous being the Concord Coach, which carried the name of Concord all over the United States.
- Many poets have been inspired by New Hampshire's beauty, including the century's most famous, Robert Frost. Frost lived in Derry for over a decade and lived in Plymouth while he taught at Plymouth State College from 1911-1913. Today his farm in Derry is a State Historic Site.
- Mystery Hill located in Salem, four miles east on Route 111, is a privately owned complex of strange stone structures bearing similarities to early stone work found in Western Europe. They suggest that an ancient culture may have existed here more than 2,000 years ago.
- Rockingham Park, New Hampshire's premier thoroughbred racing track, was once the site of car racing in the early 1900s.
- In 1792 the Shakers organized a community at Canterbury, where they established high standards of agricultural efficiency, craftsmanship and domestic skill. Today the buildings and historic furnishings of Canterbury Shaker Village are a tangible reminder of the lives and remarkable achievements of the Shakers.
- The first permanent memorial honoring a woman in this country is the Hannah Duston Memorial in Boscaawen. Commemorating Duston's capture and escape from Indians in 1697, the memorial is also a reminder of the courage of the pioneering women who helped to settle New England and of the hardships they endured.

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MONADNOCK REGION



- Mt. Monadnock in the Abenaki Indian language means "mountain that stands alone." Not part of any continuous mountain range, Mt. Monadnock was formed by the glaciers, and is the dominant figure of the region, standing 3165 feet above sea level. The summit, now bald, was once forested before early settlers burned the forest to drive out wolves. It was first scaled in 1725, and today is the most climbed mountain in North America. In 1988 it was declared a National Natural Landmark.
- One of the Monadnock Region's most scenic drives is to the summit of Pack Monadnock in Miller State Park, Peterborough.
- The town of Peterborough was the model of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town." It also has a high tech publishing industry found among antique salt-box houses. Computer magazines such as P.C., Bite, and Resource are published here, while Dublin is the home of the traditional New England publications, Yankee Magazine and The Farmers Almanac.
- Jaffrey is the home of D.D. Bean & Sons, one the largest manufacturers of paperbook matches in the world.
- Route 124 was the original turnpike between Boston and Brattleboro. Although Route 119 is the logical straight road, Revolutionary Benjamin Prescott helped lay out the road and bent the turnpike to pass by his Inn in Jaffrey.
- Just east of Jaffrey, along Route 124, is the site of the Sawyers Farm. Its trees, the largest in the area, were claimed as Kings trees for the masts of ships.
- Uncle Sam's House in Mason is the boyhood home of Samuel Wilson who was generally known as "Uncle Sam." He supplied beef to the army in 1812. The brand on his barrel was U.S. The transition from U.S. to Uncle Sam followed and became the popular symbol for The United States.
- The town of Troy, located between Jaffrey and Swanzey, is the site of the Troy Mills, makers of Stadium Blankets.
- The city of Keene has the widest paved main street in the world. It is the home of Keene State College, the Sharon Arts Center, and the Colony Mill Marketplace, a unique shopping center.
- Harrisville is one of New England's best preserved small mill villages. Here you can see it all—mill ponds, raceways, mills, dormitories, cottages and large houses of mill workers and owners. The village is a capsule of textile mill history in America.
- Rhododendron State Park in Fitzwilliam includes 294 acres. On 15 acres is one of the largest groves of Rhododendron Maximum north of the Allegheny Mountains. The shrubs, which reach as high as 20 feet, burst into bloom around the middle of July.
- The Franklin Pierce Homestead, now an historic site, was the boyhood home of America's 14th President, Franklin Pierce.

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SEACOAST REGION



- New Hampshire has 18 miles of coastline. Route 1A along the coast used to be known as the Kings Highway. Once a rutted track, it was the only land linking the 13 coastal colonies and was a vital conduit for trade, communications and troops.
- Early settlers used the beaches and marshes along the coast for a different purpose than today: they gathered salt hay for their cattle.
- Hampton Beach is a popular summer vacation destination. On the southern end of its 2 1/2 mile sandy beach are sand dunes as high as 20 feet. There is an historic boardwalk with many unique shops and restaurants. The name Hampton Beach comes from the Indian name Winnacunnet, meaning "the beautiful place of pines."
- The receiving station for the first Atlantic cable, laid in 1874, is located on Old Beach Road in Rye. The remains of the sunken forest (remnants of the Ice Age) may be seen at low tide. Intermingled with these gnarled stumps is the original Atlantic cable.
- Fort Constitution Historic Site on New Castle was first fortified in 1632 and has served as a military installation ever since.
- Portsmouth, or Strawberry Banke at the time, was the first Colonial capital of New Hampshire. The name Strawberry Banke came from when early settlers climbed the banks of the Piscataqua River looking for fresh water and found their hands stained red from strawberries.
- There were three Colonial governors all by the name of Wentworth. The father, Lt. Governor John Wentworth, the son, Benning Wentworth, and nephew, Gentleman Johnny.
- The John Paul Jones House, one of several colonial homes open to the public, is used in Sears Weather-beater paint commercials. Every couple of years it is painted and a new commercial is shot.
- One of the first overt acts of the American Revolution was on December 13, 1774. Paul Revere rode to Portsmouth to warn the Sons of Liberty that the British were going to remove gunpowder from the British garrison at Castle William and Mary (now Fort Constitution). Several hundred men overpowered the fort and removed the supplies, which were later used by the New Hampshire Militia at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- The Treaty of Portsmouth ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 and heralded Japan's entry into the international community. President Theodore Roosevelt invited the two countries to a peace negotiation in the United States. The city of Portsmouth was chosen because of the security of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and the ability to house the foreign envoys in comfort at the Wentworth Hotel in New Castle.
- The Isles of Shoals, located 9 miles out from Portsmouth, were originally called Smith Isles after they were discovered by Captain John Smith. They were later named Isles of Shoals for the great shoals of fish. It was said the shoals of fish were so great you could walk from one shore to another on their backs.
- Poet Celia Thaxter had a special fondness for the Isles of Shoals. It was there that her father, Thomas B. Loughton, and his family opened the Appledore House and began the era of the grand summer resort.

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- Shipping and fishing were the main industries of the colonial era. All trees over 3 feet in diameter were marked as the King's trees for use as masts. After cutting, they were hauled to the coast, which is why every community around the seacoast has a Mast Road.
- The town of Exeter was the second colonial capital of New Hampshire. Here one of the original 16 copies of the Declaration of Independence can be seen at the American Independence Museum.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS REGION



- The White Mountain National Forest is 780,000 acres.
- Franconia Notch State Park was formerly a 6,000 acre private preserve known as Green Leaf Park. It is now a recreational area with such attractions as the Flume, Old Man of the Mountain site, the Basin, and Cannon Mountain Ski Area. Hiking, camping and fishing are popular activities in this scenic notch.
- The Flume is a spectacular glacial gorge 800' long and 70' wide with boardwalks leading through the gorge to view rare flowers and mosses. An enormous boulder once hung suspended in mid-air between the walls of the Flume Gorge. In June of 1883, a great storm cleared the boulder, washing it downstream.
- Franconia Notch was the site of the first aerial passenger tramway in North America. The Cannon Aerial Tramway was built in 1938.
- A notch, also known as a gap in the southern and western states, is a narrow pass between mountain peaks. Before the Ice Age, the mountains were much higher and steeper. Ice covered the area for miles; when the ice moved it rounded the peaks. There are seven well known notches in the White Mountains: Kinsman, Franconia, Crawford, Bear, Pinkham, Dixville and Evans.
- The Old Man of The Mountain, also called "the Great Stone Face" or "the Profile," was discovered in 1805 during construction of the road through the notch. The 48' natural granite profile overlooked Profile Lake, and is the symbol of New Hampshire. The Profile collapsed in May 2003.
- The Indian Head, located across from the Indian Head Resort on Route 3, is said to have been used by Chief Pemigewasset as a look out. It was not a profile until a fire swept through one day, clearing away a growth of trees to uncover the profile. It seemed as though old Chief Pemigewasset had come to life again.
- Cannon Mountain was the site of the first U.S. World Cup downhill skiing championship in 1967.
- Mt. Washington is 6,288' high above sea level. The top of Mt. Washington is known to have the worst weather in the world. On April 12, 1934, the Mt. Washington Observatory recorded the highest winds on earth at 231 mph. On a clear day you can see four states plus the province of Quebec from its summit.
- The first ascent of Mt. Washington by a white man took place in 1642 when Darby Field accomplished this feat from a southerly approach. He was partly guided by Indians, with only primitive equipment at his disposal. Today nearly a quarter of a million people a year visit the mountain summit, now a State Park.
- Train travel has always been important in the resort history of the White Mountains. In 1910, it was possible to go from Grand Central Station in New York to the summit of Mt. Washington, only making two stops: once at Fabyan Station in Bretton Woods for the six mile trip to the base station of the Cog Railway, and then at the base station for the ascent.

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- The Mt. Washington Cog Railway, built in 1869 is the world's first cog railroad to the summit of a mountain. Ulysses S. Grant was among the first to ride the Cog.
- The Mt. Washington Auto Road was first opened in 1861 and was considered to be one of the nation's first man-made tourist attractions. Two races are held each year: the Mt. Washington foot race and bicycle race.
- The newspaper "Among the Clouds," once published from the top of Mt. Washington, recounted news from the summit, which at the time was quite active with the Tip Top House and Summit House catering to overnight guests. Today there are no overnight accommodations on the summit, except for the Appalachian Mountain Club's Mountain huts, and sleeping quarters for staff at the Mt. Washington Observatory and State Park.
- At 6,288', Mt. Washington dominates the Presidential range. The other peaks in the Presidentials, from north to south are: Mt. Madison, Mt. Adams (the second highest), Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Clay, Mt. Washington, Mt. Monroe, Mt. Franklin, Mt. Eisenhower, Mt. Pierce, Mt. Jackson and Mt. Webster.
- Crawford Notch was discovered in 1771 by Timothy Nash, an early settler from Lancaster. While out hunting a moose, he climbed a tree on Cherry Mountain and saw a depression in the mountain to the south. After he related his discovery to Governor Wentworth, the Governor made him a proposition that if he could get a horse down the pass he would grant him a tract of land at the head of the Notch now known as Nash and Sawyers location. Nash, with the help of a friend Sawyer, managed to get the horse through, and was rewarded 2184 acres stretching from Crawford Notch to Fabyans Station. A road was built and, although it was a rough one, it opened the North Country for trade.
- Crawford Notch is named for the Crawford Family which included Abel and his sons Thomas J. and Ethan Allen. They established the first regional hotels and were in large part responsible for opening the White Mountains area to the public. In 1833 Ethan cleared a bridal path to the summit of Mt. Washington.
- The Willey House, in Crawford Notch, is the site of the tragic story of the Willey Family. Afraid their house would be buried by a landslide, the Willeys built a shelter a short way from the house. One summer night a violent storm shook the White Mountains, causing a major slide. The Willey family ran for the safety of the shelter. A ledge above the house split the slide, saving the house from any destruction. Two days after the storm anxious relatives and friends penetrated through the debris in search of the family. The bodies of Mr. & Mrs. Willey and two children were found nearby, but three children were never found. Only the family dog survived, having stayed in the house.
- The Kancamagus Highway was named for the grandson of Chief Passaconaway who tried to maintain peace between the Indians and the whites. Harassment from the English aggravated the hot tempered chieftain until he let loose the furies of war, causing much bloodshed.
- At Clarksville, in the northern tip of the state, you stand on the 45th parallel, halfway between the equator and the North Pole. Longitude is 71°24'.

ESCORT NOTES

GREAT NORTH WOODS REGION



- A century ago only 50% of New Hampshire was forested, today 84% of the state is. In the Great North Woods, that figure rises to 97%.
- With the southern part of Quebec so close, a large percentage of the population is French speaking.
- While farther south, forest land is generally used primarily for recreation, in the Great North Woods there is a working forest that continually regenerates. It has been cut three or four times over and each time it has reseeded itself.
- The majority—60% to 70%—of the land in the Great North Woods is owned by timber companies, with most of the remainder being held by small landowners.
- Snowmobiling is the winter sport of choice in the Great North Woods. The trails, part of a 6,000-mile statewide network, extend into Vermont, Maine and Canada.
- Dixville Notch is traditionally the first town in the nation to report presidential election results.
- Outside of its socio-economic forest-based heritage, the City of Berlin is probably best known for its major contribution to the development of skiing in this country. The Nansen Ski Club, named in honor of arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen, was founded in Berlin in 1872. It remains the oldest continuously organized ski club in the United States.
- In 1936 a new ski jump was constructed in Berlin and, for almost 50 years, was the largest ski jump in the eastern United States and the foremost jump in the country. Furthermore, this was the site of most all major championship ski jumping competitions, as well as many Olympic tryouts. Several famous ski jumpers were competitors here—including a host of Berlinites who went on to compete in the Olympics.